

The claims also were amended to clarify that in each independent claim all the elements are in the housing. The claims also have been amended to delete reference to "broadcast television quality."

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. §102

Claims 1-7 and 9-16 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102 in view of U.S. Patent 5,537,157 (Washino I).

The rejection is traversed for several reasons.

First, the reference does not teach what the Examiner alleges at the portions of the reference relied on by the Examiner.

Washino I appears to teach a digital video camera that has a removable hard disk in Figures 3 and 2a-2c. Washino also appears to teach a multi-format video production facility that may accept this removable hard disk from the camera, as shown in Figures 4 through 7. The editing functions of the production facility are separate from the camera, as stated at column 8, lines 55-57: "Figure 3 shows the functional diagram for the storage-device-based digital recorder employed in the video camera, or separately in editing and production facilities." Therefore, the description of Figs. 4-7 refer to the production facility, not the camera: "Fig. 4 shows the components that comprise a multi-format audio/video production system." Col. 9, lines 39-40. The Examiner asserts that column 12, lines 12-23 indicates that "a switch is clearly present." There is no mention of a "switch" in column 12, lines 12-33, but only a reference to a "bus controller" with "multiple hard disk units" and "multiple graphics processors." See lines 17-19. Nonetheless, the description in column 12, lines 12-23 refers to the production facility in Figure 4 (see line 12) and not a camera. The examiner also incorrectly assumes that a switch is required in Washino I to "provide an output consisting of a combination of the images from the two sources," (which are the Digital Inputs and the Data Bus in Fig. 4). Washino states that the images from the Digital Inputs are stored on a hard disk, from which the data is read to provide an output.

Neither col. 1, lines 10-15 nor col. 3, lines 62-65 states that editing functions are provided in a system separate from a recording device such as a camera. Both portions of the reference state clearly that such functions are provided in a system to which the camera or recording device is attached.

Second, with a proper understanding of Washino I, the claims are not anticipated by this reference.

Referring to claim 1, Washino I does not teach "a switch mounted in the housing," that receives data "from the decoder" and "from the digital, computer-readable and writeable random-access medium" and that has "an output connected to the input of the encoder." These limitations enable the camera either to output live video information while recording information onto the digital computer-readable writeable random access medium or to output recorded information. This functionality is not disclosed by Washino.

Similarly, referring to claim 4, as noted above, Washino I does not teach that the input of an encoder is connected to a switch which receives digital video information from both a decoder and a random access computer-readable and writeable medium, all of which are in a housing on which a camera is mounted.

Similarly, referring to claim 5, as noted above, Washino I does not teach the combination of a housing with a camera, random access computer-readable and writeable medium and encoder, all mounted in the housing, along with a means for causing the encoder to select between its first and second inputs.

Similarly, referring to claim 6, Washino I does not teach, in a portable housing, a means for receiving a full-motion video signal, a means for storing that digital video information, and a means for causing an encoder to select between its first and second inputs that are provided by either the digital video information or the stored digital video information.

The remaining claims are dependent claims that are allowable for the same reasons.

In addition, regarding claims 2 and 3, as noted above Washino I does not disclose a motion picture editing system within the housing.

Claim 9 also recites a second encoder. Washino I does not teach a second encoder within the housing of a camera and a second switch. By adding a further switch and encoder, various flows of video information through the camera can be achieved. For example, live video information could be viewed through the first encoder while recorded video information could be reviewed through the second encoder.

In view of the foregoing the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §102 is traversed.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. §103

Claim 8 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being unpatentable over Washino I and U.S. Patent 5,488,433 (Washino II).

Because claim 8 depends from claim 6, it is allowable for the same reasons.

Furthermore, claim 8 recites a play list that permits output of “live” clips. Washino II only teaches instructions that were generated “offline” and therefore must be related to recorded media. The record also lacks evidence to support the motivation alleged by the Examiner for the combination.

Thus, the rejection of claim 8 is traversed.

New Claim 17

New claim 17 has been added, and is allowable over the art of record because Washino does not teach the use of two encoders in a camera, each of which has a switch that provides video information from one of a camera or a medium.

Conclusion

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, it is believed that this application is now in condition for allowance. A notice to this effect is respectfully requested. Should further questions arise concerning this application, the Examiner is invited to call the Applicants' attorney at the number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

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